PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JNO. W. & SAM'L B. O'BRIEN, Office on Cedur Street, East of the Public Square.

TERMS.-Two DOLLARS in advance; Two Dollars are Firty Cexts in six months; Tunez Dol-Lans at expiration of your. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 50 Cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY BATES. Professional Cards, (five lines,) (more than five lines,) 10 Announcing candidates, (ademice,).......

LOUDON:

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1853. THE "LOUDON FREE PRESS," For 1853.

Having assumed the operous and responsible duties of public journalists, we feel the just desire to increase the circulation of our paper. as it will not only increase our capabilities of doing good, but at the same time give us reasonable remuneration for our labors. To accomplish this desirable end, we have determined to send out this Prospectus with a request that all who feel an interest in the increased virculation of our paper will send us the largest number of subscribers they possibly can. Yet, we cannot make this request without tendering appropriate acknowledgements to several friends whose exertions in procuring us subscribers have not been unnoticed by us.

We deem it unnecessary to occupy a lengthy exposition of the leading features of the FREE Press. Its political complexion is uncompromisingly WHIG-but we are truly glad that the evil times of unrelenting political warfare has for a time at least ceased, and those so long and so recently in antagonistic array, are drawing together in friendship and in purpose, to mingle united effort and united wisdom to advance the interests and the true glory of the land. We look to the promotion of the interests of Agriculture, of Manufactories and of Commerce, as being by far more important to the improvement of the country, than any political issue upon which the American people are extensively divided. These great interests shall have our warmest support. Our leading aim shall be to are unwilling to believe that the chivalrous and arouse public sentiment to the importance of justice-loving people of Tennessee will entertain industrial progress-of enriching our fields, of beautifying our homes-of starting up the busy

hum of industry and enterprise. As to the merits of the FREE PRESS it is for the public to judge-we can only claim that we have earnestly endeavored to publish a paper worthy of public patronage. It is filled with rendable matter-containing the latest Foreign and Domestic News -full and impartial quotations of the Produce Markets of Loudon, Augusta, Savaneah, Macon, Charleston, and Nathville, with occasional quotations from other important points-together with the prices and during Packing season-also the prices of Pork | was confined to his bed, under the treatment of at numerous other points, so as to give our Tra- a physician, when managing democratic partiders a broad and correct basis of judgement in regard to this important article of trade. In

and have determined to offer the FREE PRESS at greatly reduced prices to Clubs .-- money to accompany the names, as follows-Single copy, 2 annum, \$2 00

Twelve Copies, Twenty Copies, Loudon, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1853.

Selfishness and Benerolence.-The selfiish man that lives for himself alone, who neither ministers to or cares for the kindly sympathies which end it prays so ardently. At Lebanon. of others, is like the stagnant pool of water, a lafter resting the greater part of two days, Sunlifeless useless, being, fit only to infest the social world with pestilent moral disease; while the benevolent heart, that is ever open to the sympathies of others, continually sending forth its springs of kindness to minister comfort to needy souls, is like the beautiful lake among the hills, which receives into itself the cool rivulets from the mountains, warms them in its own smallt bosom, reflects back the smile which had "often heard" made, that Henry would floating batteries. the admiring heaven bestows on its own leveliness,and then sends forth its gladdened waters,in rejoicing streams, to give new verdure to the plains, and beauty to the meadows below. You will always see fragrant lilies floating on the bo- fines of East Tennessee, appears to have exerted som of such a lake, and cheerful smiles playing a most salutary and invigorating influence upon on the countenance that radiates the loveliness his health and strength -which had fully recovof such a heart.

cious, because hunted from a whelp; the snake turns upon you, because you disturb and pursue it; the child grows surly because unjustly coerced; but, above all, man becomes unjust and cruel, because pursued with cruelty and injustempt, for party purposes, to fix censure upon tice by his brother man.

Grand Lodge of L.O. O. F .- The annual meeting of this body was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Tuesday morning .-The attendance was full from all parts of the State. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

P. M. Jones, Grand Master. J. D. Pollard, D. Grand Master. J. B. Davis, Grand Warden. Wm. White Grand Secretary. John Fonda, Grand Treasurer.

Charles Wolford, Grand Representative. Lou. Journal.

Railroad Debts .- A paragraph going the rounds of the press says the railroad debts of certain cities is the following amount of each for themselves. county \$30, Cincinnati \$7, Louisville \$25, New Orleans \$28, Covington \$17, Chilicothe \$7, Marietta \$20 Milwaukie \$20.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, M. C., lies seriously ill at his home in Petersboro, N. Y., having recently undergone a very serious and painful surgical operation

papers of New Jersey have presented the name of Henry C. Carey, the able writer on political would testify, and as their votes for him in 1843 ernor of that State.

form and proportions as follows:

Many suppositions might be made to appolo- General, Green, at the bloody buttle of Guilford gise for the course pursued by Major Henry, in refusing to address the laboring classes of that city who could not be present at the regular speaking, but none, we can conceive of, seems the laboring voters worthy of notice?

This is a little the smallest specimen of political electioneering we have ever known to be practiced, on so large a scale, in a canvass for Governor of Tennessee.

The insinuation here put forth that Maj. Henry was unwilling to "address the laboring classes" or any other "class" of voters in this city, is rankly and inexcusably unjust. Here, where the facts are known in reference to getting up the invitation—the activity of Democratic partisans to get signatures to it for publication, after it was known that Henry and Johnson had mutually agreed not to speak-the request made of Johnson at the stand, after that agreement, to say that he was willing to speak if Henry would. &c. &c., all stamp the transaction as a movement perverted into an illiberal, petty partisan mangevre, which should carry along with it its own utter condemnation and rebuke, in the estimation of every candid and fair minded man. We repeat, here, where all these things are well known and understood, together with the fact that a large proportion of the signatures attached to the published letter of invitation were neither laborers or mechanics-that some of the signers were present at the discussion in the day time-that names were attached to the letter without the knowledge or consent of the parties-the utterly unjust charge that he was unwilling to address the mechanics and laboring men here can do him no injury whatever. We so unjust an aspersion, to his prejudice, in any

part of the State. The truth is, that Major Henry's health and strength, at that time, were such that he was unable to make an additional speech, outside of the regular list of appointments, with any show of justice to himself or his regular and previoasly existing engagements. Here, on the very day this transparent scheme was on foot, and before the letter was presented at the stand, it was seen and known by the large crowd present, that he had failed from heat and exhaustion, to speak out his full time-and in Gallatin, on number of Hogs sold in Cincinnati each week | Sunday, after speaking there on Saturday, he sans, it seems, would have had him travelling a word, our paper is for the business men of back here, twenty-five miles to speak till twelve o'clock on Monday night, then travel thirty miles We are anxious to increase our circulation, the next morning and speak again at Lebanon, the thermoneter ranging daily at about 96 de-

grees in the shade. To have actually performed the labor thus generously cut out for him by democratic partisan managers, would have endangered not only his health, but his life. It would most likely J. W. & S. B. O'BRIEN, Publishers. have prevented him from filling his regular appointments in East Tennessee, where the Union and American would have us believe it is anxious he should meet Johnson in debate, and for day and Monday, he went from a sick bed to the stand, and was unable to remain and reply. had any influence in inducing the Union and American to give place in its columns about that time, to the "prediction," which it says, it "take sick" about the time he had to cross over the mountains to go into East Tennessee?-Thank Heaven, the mountain air, upon the conered when we last heard from him in the "Swit-Mankind are more what they are made by their fellows than by nature. The wolf is fero-Andrew Johnson's political heresics, most beau-

These facts are sufficient to show the monstrous wrong done him, by those who would athim as being unwilling to "address the laboring classes," because he did not speak here a second time-for not doing, in short, what he was physically unable to do! Instead of injuring him, with any one, it should rouse his friends, of every class and vocation in life, throughout the whole State, to redoubled exertions in his behalf, to signally rebuke the monstrous injustice thus perpetrated against him, by giving currency to such reprehensibly illiberal and unwarrantable impressions. Is this democratic justice? Is so receive it, or any way sanction and endorse it

inhabitant: Philadelphia \$20, Pittsburg \$34, The aspersion here sought to be cast upon victories of the American arms during the Rev-Wheeling \$55, Baltimore \$34, St. Lonis and Major Henry, as a man and a politician, is fully olution. and triumphantly met by him, in his remarks on the mechanics' lien law, at Gainesboroughfrom the published sketch of which we here

quote as follows: "But the attempt was made to prove that he was hostile to the mechanics. Nothing could field. be more false. He was their friend, as the Governor of New Jersey .- Several leading unanimous verdict of his neighbors at home economy, in connection with the office of Gov proved when this same question was raised Wendover, of the State of New York, a return. al Monument, during the month of June, were folk here, and join them in the celebration of the State of New York, a return. against him, and he received a larger majority was made to thirteen stripes; as it was anticipa \$1,057,45.

Democratic Justice-Major Henry and the He had given them more substantial evidences was added on the admission of each State; and, Laboring Classes .- There appears to be a sys- of his friendly regard for them than mere emptematic and most reprehensible attempt making ty words. Why should be be hostile to them as number comprising the existing Union, would just now, by democratic prints, all over the a class? His honored father, whose memory he be represented by the mag of the United States. State, to fix censure upon Major Henry, for de- venerated, as the aucients did the Dolphic oraclining to speak here, on Monday night, after he cle, was himself a mechanic: he served an aphad spoken at Gallatin, on Saturday. Like a prenticeship to the wagon maker's trade, and solling ball of snow, or the story of the "three left the shop to follow the drum. He exchanged black crows," the farther it travels, the larger it his broad-axe, jack-plain and drawing-knife, for day of July next, the flag of the United States grows. The Chattanooga Advertiser gives it the implements of war. He fought under the banner of Washington; was with the Quaker

Court house, and finally was present at the 'crowning mercy,' at Yorktown, when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to the 'father of his to meet the emergency of the case. Are not country.' Coming to the west, among the first emigrants to Kentucky, he met the Indian in his war path, and fought him over the 'dark' and bloody ground, till he beat his retreat been. The Union of the flag of the United States youd the Ohio. Does any one suppose he was now contains thirty-one stars. ever ashamed of his original occupation, or that

any decendant of his ever was? No! But he and I felt an increased pride and gratification rather, when one was seen to rise from the shop to the second in command of Shelby's army, surrounded by five gallant boys, at the bloody battle of the Thames, that put an end to the pany to the amount of \$75,000, and has also war of 1812 on our North-western frontier.

references, but the unmanly course of the Democratic press forced the necessity on him, and he cheerfully entered on the theme, and the in-

Away, then, with such paltry expedientssuch ungenerous and unjust aspersions-in a barbor, making an aggregate for public impolitical canvass for the triumph of great principles of State and national policyl

It was a part of the agreement between Henry and Johnson, that neither of them should make any new appointment outside of the regular list, without the concurrence of the other, and we have yet to learn that Johnson had evinced any disposition, up to this point, to enlarge the labors of the canvass. The sense of propriety which, under the circumstances, here, could prompt him to so speak and act as to give out the impression that he wished to address the people on Monday night, and was only prevented from doing so by Maj. Henry's refusal, thus throwing upon Henry the entire responsibility we are perfectly willing to leave, without comment, to the unprejudiced criticism of the public.

History of the American Flag.-The Alba ny Express gives the following interesting abstract of the history of our national colors, from an exceedingly interesting work by Capt. Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. A., recently published in Philadelphia, and entitled "History of the American Flag:" .

The first colors spoke of in connection with geomed resident of Newtons the American Revolution were, significantly e-nough, called "Union Flags." No account is far enough from being rich in money, and one Bec mently spoken of in newspapers of 1774.

since the days of the Romans. South Carolina, and was used at the taking of men; and learned men-men of great social Is it possible, that a knowledge of these facts | Fort Johnson, on James' Island. The crescent | position; and if there is genius in America, I is the emblem of sovereignty.

A standard with a white ground, a pine tree known. a the middle, and the motto, "appeal to Heaven," was adopted in 1775 as the flag of the On January 2d, 1776-the day gave birth to the new American army-the flag designated

This was the basis of the national flag of the In 1777 was adopted the standard to be used by the Commander-in-Chief of the American navy, "being a yellow field, with a lively repre-

attitude of striking-" Underneath were the words. "Don't tread on me." The same year the cruisers of the colony of pine tree, and the motto, "Appeal to Heaven." June 14th, 1777, Congress passed the follow-

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

the United States-glorious "Stars and Stripes" -which has proudly waved since that day over many of the greatest victories of modern times: in the breeze; that waves in every part of the world, and that is everywhere respected, on sea

the same year. This was a glorious beginning,

The first change in the national colors was directed in the following enactment of Congress, adopted January 13th, 1794.

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue

This was the flag of the United States during our many blessings. the war of 1812-14. In 1818 the flag of the United States was a

there than any other candidate before them .- ted the flag would become unweildy if a stripe moreover, by the plan proposed, the Unstars in the Union into the form of a single

> "Resolved, That from and after the fourth be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be twenty stars, white, on a blue field.

in the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July succeeding such ad-The flag planted on the National Palace in the city of Mexico had thirty stars in the Union.

It is now deposited in the Department of State

Public Spirit in Savannala Georgia.-The city of Savannah, with a population of only 20,000, has subscibed and paid to the various railroad companies in the State of Georgia \$3,770,000, endorsed the bonds of another comreently subscribed one milion dollars to the Sa-"He said he disliked to make these personal vannah and Pensacola railroad, making an aggregate for railroad alone of \$4,845,000. Be sides this, she has contributed \$450,000 for steamships; \$160,000 for a canal, \$100,000 for gas work, \$250,000 for water works; and very recently \$160,000 for the improvement of her provements of \$5,905,000 The Philadelphia Gazette thus shows the effect of these liberal subscriptions:

When the Central reilroad was commenced, the population of Savannah was but about seven thousand; it is now twenty thousand. In the years 1841 and 1842, she shipped 870 bales of cutton, 45,000 casks of rice, and 22,600,000 feet of lumber. During the years 1851 and tor. 1852, she shipped 67,000 bales of cotton, 75,with the Tennessee line, a distance of 500 miles, to which 200 miles more will be added on the completion of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. A connection with Knoxville, Tennessee, as well as with Memphis, will soon beeffected, and another with the Mexican gulf, by the Girard road, when she will be the terminus of nerly two thousand miles of railroad .- Nash-

The Happy Man .- The Boston Commonwealth makes the following extract from a phonographic report of a recent sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker, of that city. The original of the picture is under stood to be a highly es-

given of the devices upon them. They are fre- who will hever be very much nearer to it. His calling fits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its The Connecticut troops fixed upon their stand- process as much as in its result. He has an Transtulit Sustinet;" in letters of gold; literally thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise; God, who transplanted us hither, will support every morning—then rides sundry miles by the us." This was the motto. Each regiment was rail-does his work in the town-whence he distinguished by its color-blue, orange, &c. &c. returns happy and cheerful. With his own July 18, 1775, Gen. Israel Putnam-glorious | smile he catches the earliest smile of the morn-"Old Put"-unfurled at Cambrige, Mass. on the ing, plucks the first rose of his garden, and joyful occasion of the reception in that town of goes to his work with the little flower in his the Declaration of Independence, a standard hand, and a great one blossoming out of his pearing this motto on one side, An apeal to heart. He rous over with charity, as a cloud Heaven," and on the other, "Qui Transtvlit with rain; and it is with him as with the cloud Sustinet." This flag was flung to the breeze -what coming from the cloud is rain to the amid the roar of cannon and the shouts of the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud people. It was said at that time that "the Phil-listines on Bunker Hill heard the cheers of the tions fills up the good man, and he runs over Israelites (Israel Putnam) and being fearful, pa- friendship and love-connubial, parental, filial, raded themselves in battle array." This flag friendly, too, and philanthropic, besides. His was a red one-the signal of defiance or battle life is a perpetual 'trap to catch a sunbeam'and it always springs' and takes it in. I know In September, 1775, Col. Moultrie unfurled a no man who gets more out of life; and the searge blue flag, with a crescent in one corner .-- cret of it is, that he does his duty to himself, This was the first American flag displayed in to his brother, and to his God. I know rich know that-but a happier man I have never

> Famine in India-Wholesale Mortality .-A late number of the Bombay Times says:

"We have famine occurring almost decennially some of which, within our time, have swept as the Great Union Standard was hoisted .-their millions away. In 1832, 50,000 persons in the month of September in Lucknow; at Khapoor 1200 died of want; and £500,000 sterling were subscribed by the bountiful to relieve sentation of a rattlesnake in the middle, in the the destitute. In Guntoor, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 159,000 milch cattle, and 300,000 sheep and goats died of starvation .-Massachusetts hoisted a white flag with a green | Fifty thousand persons perished in Marwar; and in the Northwest provinces 50,000 human lives are supposed to have been lost. The living preyed uyon the dead; mothers devoured their children; and the human imagination This was the origin of the National Flag of | 000 persons must have died of hunger or of its immediate consequence.

that stirs the blood of every true-hearted citizen by this single visitation exceeded £5,000,000, whenever and wherever he beholds it floating 000 sterling—a sum which would have gone far to avert the calamity from which it rose had it been expended in constructing through fares seemed, from its origin in the royal household, The above resolution was made public Sep- to connect the interior with sea-coast, or ditricts to have met with her tacit approbation. While this democratic magnanimity? The masses of tember 3d, 1777. According to Col. Trumbell where scarcity prevailed with those where huthe democratic party, we are quite sure, will not at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th, of the flag made in pursuance of it was first used man food was to be had in abundance; or on at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th, of camels to bear for want of moisture, the un- the sufferings among her own subjects, our man, he began again-

> contrast is our own happy country. How many reasons have we to be grateful! Here, the when he asserts that efforts were strenuously Squire's face he ordered the bride and groom to rers occurrence, while in India thousands and Queen refused to acceed to fhem. tens of thousands are swept away every few years. Startling pictures like these are calculated to make us appreciate our position and bration at Salem, Mass., on motion of Gen. An-

From the Shelbyville Expositor

Good Reasons for Opposing Andrew Johnson. Johnson, because, in his whole public career, he our Republican institutions.

in Congress-the lamented White and the chivalrons Foster-to sustain the measures and poliants to register the wishes of the Executive.

Because in the Legislature of 1841-2, by un-lawful and revolutionary conduct, spurning the not rise; I have no strength left." Constitution, and the usages of the State, since its admission into the Union, he prevented the election of Senators to Congress, thus depriving for two years; and now declares that under smithe same wrong doing.

fered a resolution proposing to DISKEGARD THE THREE-FIFTHS OF NEGRO POPULATION RECOGNIZ-ED BY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, in laying off the State into Congressional Districts for the purpose of strengthening his section of the State other man might be really ill, and men would at the expense of the other sections; abolition enemies of the South with weapons of offence to fear of being duped as I have been." Struck assail our Constitutional rights.

Because, at the same session, when the people, suffering from oppression and the evils of he opposed the enactments of the eight month;

Because, in the Congress of the United States, he roted to consure, indirectly, not having the Montersy-thus exhibiting a degree of partizan malevolence unworthy of an American Legisla-

Because, in the Congress of the United States 500 casks of rice, and 43,000,000 feet of lum- he voted to screen the President and to deny the ber. She has a continuous railroad connection | people information touching the instructions given our blockading squadron to permit Santa gue: Anna to enter Mexico, where he led the Mexican armies against our own, and succeeded in putting off the close of the war until thousands of our brave soldiers were slain.

> Because, in Congress, he sought to defeat the bill granting half a millien of dollars for the relief of the starving Irish-turned coldly away from the appeals of the famishing and the dying, and left them to the mercy of private charity. Because, in Congress, he voted against Benett's land bill, giving to Tennessee the munificent boon of near two millions of acres of land for Educational and Internal Improvement pur- Virginia worm fence, and have my bowls torn

Because, whilst he seeks to give the head of every family a homestead, he denies the single man the same opportunity to secure a small and their drums in 1775, the motto. "Qui active mind, well filled. He reads and he tract of land and home in advance of marriage the following charge to the jury, in the case of so he may prepare for that event, and enter the married state certain of the means of support. And because he proposes to tinker with the Constitution of the United States-to open the door for innovations upon our republican Insti-

> tutions-propositions dangerous to the peace of the country and the right of the South. Because, in his crusade against the supreme Judiciary of the Nation, he talks of corruption, without specifying where it exists or which one of the Judges is corrupt; he speaks of "inferior understanding" and "imbecile bodies," and fails to name what member of the bench is liable to the objections-thus displaying a "willingness

a freeman who feels that he really has right and We have thrown together a number of reasons why whigs should not vote for the Demo- who chanced to be present, was called upon to cratic nominee for Governor, and we commend officiate in his place. The good man's knees them also to the serious consideratoin of think. them also, to the serious consideratoin of thinking democrats-indeed to all democrats who are not willing to follow a man for party's sake riage service. The company was arrange in a merely. We sincerely believe there never has semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. been a candidate for Governor, in this State, He thought over every thing he had ever learnwho has so little to recommend him to the confi-

dence of a reflecting people, and we believe the

result of the election will establish our convic-

The New York Express thus speaks on the conduct of Victoria in refusing to receive Mrs. Stowe at her drawing room: "We have read a here he paused, and looked up to the ceiling, gentleman who should be well informed on the heard to saysubject, that the right-hearted little Queen of England declined receiving Mrs. Stowe at her and they all laughed. last drawing-room reception, and we are disposprevaded the land. In 20 months, time 1,500, fact that several American ladies were pre- per saysented and received honorable mention in the Court Journal, while we find no account of Mrs. Stowe or any of her satellites. The Queen, in The direct pecaniary loss to the government | doing this, has added another golden link to the chain that was fast drawing us towards our was the next essay, when some erudite gentlemotherland. She has, in her quiet wisdom, man remarkeddone a great deal towards atoning for the illjudged interference in our affairs which at first secret of official participation in proceedings that are an insult to us, and a bitter mockery of truly, for that was one of the most important bounded supplies our rivers carry to the ocean.' resentment naturally arose, with repub-What a fearful picture; and in what broad lican audacity, to the throne itself. But the fact that Mrs. Stowe did not appear at St James, or three at once.

> drews, it was voted that the Mayor of Salem, bility, so help you God.' next year, be authorized to invite the absent The contributions to the Washington Nation- sons and daughters of Salem to revisit their kins-

An Exquisite Story by Lamartine. - In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse who Whigs, it is your duty to vote against Andrew fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Unber, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain has shown himself to be an Enemy to Princi- for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit Mr. W. also proposed the arrangement of the ples which you believe to be necessary to the at length upon the following device, by which prosperity of the country and proservation of he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs Because, in the Legislature of 1839-40, he and neck together, so as to appear like a lame voted for resolutions instructing your Senators beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for in Congress—the lamented White and the chiv. Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in "And, that, on the admission of a new State cy of Martin Van Buren's administration, before a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger, for three they were developed, thus seeking to make the days I have been unable to move from this Senators of Tennessee mere creatures or ser. spot to seek for food. I am dying help me, and heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and

Naber touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and, with great difficulty set, the seeming beggar on its back. But no soo-Tennessee of representation in the U. S. Senate he set spurs to the horse and galloped off, callling out as he did so, "It is I, Daber. I have lar circumstances, he would again be guilty of led after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short Because, at the called session of 1842, he of distance from Daber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." And why not?" said Daber, "Because," said the noble Arab, "anfear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for with shame at these words, Daber was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him to his pie, suffering from oppression and the evils of tent, where they spent a few days together, and a deranged monetary system, called for relief, became fast friends for life.

BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE. The following burst of eloquence was delivered before a court

justice in Pennsylvania: Your honor sits high on the adorable seat courage to do it directly, the glorious old Hero of of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal river of mercy like endaverous of the valley, flows meandering at your feet." The following is the commencement of a speech of a lawyer in New Jersey:

"Your honors do not sit there like marble statues to be wafted about by everyidle breeze.' Another orator thus commenced his haran-

"The important crisis which were about to arrive have arroven.

Another thus expatiated: "The court will please to observe that the rentleman from the cast has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Rom ulus, socked with old Socrates, ripped with Euripides, and canted with old Cantharides, but hat your honor, does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

Extract from the argument of a young lawyer before a Mississippi Justice: "May it please the court-Iwould rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunderbolt-chaw the ragged end of a flash of lightning-swallow the corners of a out by a green briar than to be thus bamboozled

by the gentleman." A Charge as is a Charge.-Judge Jonah Joles, a western Judicial dignitary, recently delivered

one Elim Crunch on trial for stealing: "Jury, you kin go out, and don't show your ugly mugs here till you can find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, git the one the last jury used." The jury retired, and after an abscence of fifteen minutes, returned with a virdict of "Suicide in the ninth degree and fourth verse." Then Judge Jonah Joles pronounced upon Crunch this sentence:

'Elim Crunch, stan up and face the music.-You are found guilty of suicide for stealing .-Now, this court sentence you to pay a fine of two shillings, to shave your head with a bagganet in the barracks, and if you try to cave in the heads of any of the jory, you'll cetch thunder, that's all. Your fate will be a warning to others; and, in conclusion, may the Lord have the objections—thus displaying a "willingness merey on your sol. Sheriff, get me a pint of to wound," and a "fear to strike," unbecoming red eyel I'm awful thirsty.'

A GEORGIA WEDDING .- The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created justice of the peace, and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice," from which to read the mared, even to-

"Thirty days hath September,

April, June and November. But all in vain; he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something and in an agony of desperation he began-"Know all men by these presents, that I"-

report, and heard it confirmed by an English while a voice in the corner of the room was "He is drawing a deed for a tract of land."

"In the name of God, amen!" he began a could scarcely picture the scenes of horror that ed to give the rumor more credence from the gain, only to hear another voice in a loud whis-

"He is making his will; I thought he couldn't live long, he looks so powerfully bad." "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray-

"He is not dead but sleepeth."

"Oh yes! oh yes!" continued the Squire, A voice replied: "Oh no! oh no! don't let's." Some person out of doors sung out, "Come The bride was near fainting-the Squire was

not far from it: but being an indefatigable "To all and singular the sher-" "Let's run, he's going to levy on us," said two

is a sort of proof that our informant is correct | Here a gleam of light flashed across the death of one individual by poverty or want is a made to obtain this presentment, and that the hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice, said: 'You, and each of you do solemnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you Called Home .- At the Fourth of July cele. will perform towards each other, all, singular, the functions of husban and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and a-

"Good as wheat!" exclaimed the father of the